

Labour campaign line: ready for concessions

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

AVIV. — "Likud policies use the war to continue, alignment, on the other hand, is ready to make far-reaching concessions for a settlement. This election campaign is laid down yesterday by Alignment campaign manager Yehiel Amichai when addressing party workers here.

Mr. Amichai rejected the call to open up the election lists, holding that it came mainly from those who had failed to be elected in the past. He declared that the Cabinet's composition will be decided only after the elections.

Bar-Lev defends interview with Hearst newsman

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Commerce Minister and former Chief of Staff Haim Bar-Lev told the Cabinet yesterday an interview with him published in Hearst newspapers in the U.S. had been intended as a background briefing — and that anyway it contained no criticism of other officers or of the Israel Defence Forces' battle plans on strategies. Bar-Lev was responding to criticism levelled at him at last week's Cabinet meeting, which he did not attend.

He said only truncated and inaccurate sections of the interview had been published in the Israeli press.

He had been under the impression that the conversation with the Hearst correspondent was intended as background material, but he had nevertheless stressed that it would have to be approved by the Israeli military censor (it was). All the information that he had referred to in the conversation had been published previously in Israeli newspapers, he added.

Cabinet sources said no other minister referred to this subject at yesterday's Cabinet session.

The Attorney-General, Meir Shamgar, has drawn up tighter and more detailed regulations pertaining to press interviews by serving officers and these will be implemented shortly by the Chief of Staff, Mr. Shamgar told newsmen.

Mr. Shamgar was requested by the Chief of Staff to draw up such regulations in the wake of unauthorized interviews granted to "The New York Times" and "The Los Angeles Times" by Ahuf Arieh Sharon.

ki calls for resignation

Post Political Reporter

— Maki, the Israel Party, yesterday called for the resignation of Golda Meir, and Yisrael Galili at the government, "to nearer."

It is running in the news as part of Moked, a government should "also" win the "Galili Plan" of its intentions compromise.

'S POSTBAG

— TION MINISTRY has named Fares supervisor the three Golan Druse during the Yom Kippur at the schools resumed, according to curriculum.

HOSPITALS have an emergency duty follows: on Sundays, Thursdays, Hadassah receive patients; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, Ichilov.

Carless day to begin only on December 16

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The one-day-a-week ban on private driving will not go into effect until Sunday, December 16, Transport Ministry spokesman Yehiel Amichai said yesterday.

The delay is caused by difficulties in getting windshield stickers printed earlier, he said. About one million stickers (with the letters "A" through "V" for the six working days and "Shin" for Shabbat) will have to be printed. Although there are only about 250,000 cars, motorcycles and scooters in the country, a larger number is needed in order to make sure that every driver can get the letter he wants.

Stickers will be available at all post offices from Sunday, December 9. The Ministry had asked banks to assist with distribution through their branches, but they begged off, claiming they are too busy and understaffed, Mr. Amichai said.

The maximum penalty for failing to affix a sticker or for breaking the regulation is IL3,000. But it is thought that courts will take emergency into consideration in judgment.

Institute re-opened

TEL AVIV. — Services are again available at the Institute for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Communication Difficulties at Mossad Abrams, 2 Rehov Yitzhak Elhanan. It was announced here.

The city announces that it has also reopened its community centres, 32 youth centres and 20 clubs affiliated with neighbourhood schools. Volunteer counsellors have replaced personnel called up for military service.

18 months' jail for stabbing father-in-law

TEL AVIV. — A man who stabbed his father-in-law in the wake of a long-standing family quarrel was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment yesterday, after the District Court here acquitted him of an attempted murder charge.

The accused, Yosef Mendelovitz, 29, of Bat Yam, told the court his father-in-law, Shmuel Hurak, had aggravated tension between him and his wife and had prevented him from seeing his own children. Hurak was a violent man, the defence claimed, and at one time had split his son-in-law's head open with a metal bar.

The court took into account a probation officer's report that Mendelovitz was a man of good character with a clean record. It acquitted him of the attempted murder charge and sentenced him to 18 months' imprisonment, plus 18 months suspended, for assault.

His sentence is retroactive to the date of his arrest, last May. (Nim)

Gov't offers easy terms to buyers of imported trucks

Jerusalem Post Staff

The 2,500 trucks urgently ordered from abroad to help ease the country's current transport crisis will be sold to approved buyers at a considerable tax reduction, and on easy terms, the Finance Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The Treasury decided in consultation with the Transport Ministry that customs duty will be reduced from 55 per cent to 20 per cent on smaller trucks, from 35 per cent to 10 per cent on larger trucks, and from 25 per cent to 10 per cent on semi-trailers. The import tax will not be affected.

In addition, buyers approved by the Transport Ministry will be able to receive loans covering 85 per cent of the total cost of the truck, repayable over six years at 11 per cent interest. The credit arrangements will be made through the banks.

These incentives are intended to speed up the sale of the trucks and have them on the road as soon as possible, the spokesman said.

The need for speedy action was occasioned by the fact that 128 trucks were standing in port by last Thursday evening "with no takers" — and another 213 were on the way to Israel by sea at that time.

Importing companies had no compunction about ordering the vehicles, since the Government Emergency Economic Committee (Melah) has undertaken to acquire whatever was left in their hands.

But it is preferred to let the haulage companies and individual hauliers operate the lorries; and easier terms are offered in order to make the purchase possible.

The army, for its part, has released 1,000 mobilized trucks so far. Another 1,000 will follow after an urgent request by Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir — who telephoned the military authorities from abroad at the end of last week, to make his point.

'Africans don't realize gravity of breaking ties'

TEL AVIV. — Many African heads of state who have broken relations with Israel appear not to understand how grave a move this is, Foreign Ministry Assistant Director-General Ya'acov Shimoni said on Friday.

Mr. Shimoni, who was being interviewed on the Army Radio's weekly newsmagazine, said some African leaders had informed Jerusalem after breaking relations that the step was only a political move and that they remained friendly to Israel. A sign that they had a rather hazy idea of what the move means was the fact that several have since asked to be included in the Israeli-Arab "peace conference."

Apparently they thought that breaking relations constituted a ticket to the talks, Mr. Shimoni said.

Israel had known that a crisis was brewing in her relations with Africa, he said, though it had not expected the friendly African states to desert her as well. They had been growing opposed to Israel since 1970, when the Organisation of African Unity began adopting anti-Israel resolutions. But Israel had decided not to take the initiative and walk out of Africa on her own.

A factor in the break had been the vast funds the Arabs could dangle before the Africans — sums which Israel could not match. But though Israel may have put too much love, manpower and effort into Africa, the public should not mislead itself into thinking it had put in too much money.

Another African weakness the Arabs had exploited was the internal problems in such countries as Chad, where Libya promised to put down a rebellion it had been sponsoring. The Africans had broken relations to show African solidarity, but this had so far shown itself only in negative things such as opposition to Israel and South Africa. Where positive things like fighting the current sub-Saharan drought were concerned, African unity had nothing to show for itself. (Nim)



Two brothers embrace during a brief reunion at Lod Airport yesterday, when the one with the shaved head was repatriated from Egypt. The returning ex-prisoners of war were rushed away in buses, but this man's brother managed to get close enough to the bus window for a very short encounter. (AP radiophoto)

'Everyone suffers shock from the horrors of war'

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Every normal person goes into a state of shock — ranging from mild to severe — from the horrors of war. And everyone needs help, often psychiatric help, in understanding the situation and in facing up to the future.

This was stated by Professor Henrich Wijsenbeek, medical director of the Gheba Psychiatric Hospital, who sent a 10-man team, composed of psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers, into the nearby Beilinson Hospital to talk to each one of the 650 wounded soldiers who passed through the hospital. About 130 are still hospitalized there, most of them for continuing surgical treatment or for rehabilitation.

"Our purpose," he stresses, "has not only been to deal with existing causes of war-induced neurosis, but also to talk to wounded soldiers as a sort of preventive psychiatric measure, so that if a neurosis develops in the future it will be much milder and the man will be better equipped to handle it."

Although this system of visiting wounded soldiers was initiated during the Six Day War, it was only put into its comprehensive framework during the recent war. Prof. Wijsenbeek's chief assistants during this period were Dr. Benjamin Mazon, Dr. Nathan Durst (both of Gheba) and Mrs. Hanna David, a social worker from Beilinson, who did "splendid work, for she brought to each case not only her past experience, her training and her intellectual discipline, but also an unusual emotional empathy."

FAMILIES SUFFER

"When talking about war shock," Prof. Wijsenbeek notes, "I would like to point that not only the wounded soldiers but their families, their children, and even the hospital nurses suffered from it. And first and foremost among those who felt it, were the members of the psychiatric team themselves."

One reason was the difference in approach. As a rule, the psychiatrist deals with "selected" patients, and in a relaxed, more individual fashion. This time, at the Beilinson Hospital it meant visiting "resident" after patient, bed after bed, in a rapid fashion so we could see as many as possible as fast as possible without neglecting anyone. We could not know who needed the most help until we had talked to everyone. Often, a young soldier, a 'hero type', more often than not from a kibbutz, would deliberately refuse our services. But a few days later, he would take the initiative in pouring out his emotional troubles.

The second "shock" the psychiatrists got, Dr. Durst recalls, was the fact that they were dealing with an entirely different type of patient. "We are used to older persons with a specific type of problem. Suddenly we were faced with youngsters, who had gone through living hell and whose minds were tortured with vague and incomprehensible nightmares. The young react to death, especially violent death, in a much different fashion from the older patients we were used to. And if the wounded soldier was on the critical list and faced death, it was difficult to make contact with such a young man, who only a few days before had been full of bursting vitality."

The nurses in the various departments were also often deeply troubled. They had been used to a variety of patients, of all ages, men and women, suffering from a variety of medical problems.

"Suddenly, the wards were filled with young men, each and every one suffering from battle wounds or burns. But more important than this each nurse suddenly saw the soldier as her brother, her future husband, as a member of her family. This was not a youngster badly hurt in a traffic accident. This was a young man who had been badly hurt fighting for his country, fighting for each and every nurse. The nurse-patient relationship had suddenly to be re-oriented to adjust to this new reality. The nurses also faced their share of emotional problems."

DEEP EMOTIONAL UPSET

As for the soldiers themselves, the psychiatric team found that some of the wounded — no statistical survey has yet been made — suffered from deep emotional problems which required extensive help. The others suffered much less. In addition, there were a few soldiers who were hospitalized only for their emotional problems. They had not been wounded.

One thing which emerged from the psychiatric visits was that "there was a big difference, as a rule, between the soldiers wounded at the very outbreak of the war, and those wounded a few days later."

The first group were much more severe cases. "They may have kept quiet, but they were depressed, and often broke down. But this was not the case with the second group, the reservists, who knew what was ahead of them. Perhaps one reason is that those on the front lines when the war broke out were much younger than the reservists who came up to relieve and help them. The latter had already faced some problems in life, often they had fought in a previous war."

The psychiatric team also extended aid to the families of the wounded. "The family will play a critical role in the future of the wounded soldier after he is discharged," Dr. Durst says, and this "family must be instructed in its future tasks. The wounded soldier, even one with several amputations, must find his way back to his new life. The family is his anchor."

Strangely enough, one of the problems that face the wounded soldiers was created in the hospital itself. It was the transition from "great

BEGED OR at home in Israel



New medical techniques saved soldiers; low infection rate

Jerusalem Post Staff

The percentage of infections developing in war wounds has been remarkably low, according to Dr. Yitzhak Moor, deputy medical director of Beilinson Hospital, who was acting director during the war. "One reason is that the soldiers received excellent treatment as soon as was humanly possible in the field, including antibiotics which prevented any infection from developing."

He noted that the "bullet-proof" jackets helped not only in preventing shrapnel and bullet wounds, but also in preventing burns on those parts of the body they covered. As for ugly scars resulting from wounds or burns, the percentage was lower than ever before, due in large measure to swift reconstructive surgery.

The physiotherapists deserve special mention, Dr. Moor says. "They worked tirelessly with the soldiers, getting them to exercise muscles which otherwise would have become useless."

Or the 130 soldiers still in Beilinson, some are being kept there for future reconstructive or plastic surgery and others for rehabilitation.

New medical techniques which saved the lives of many soldiers wounded in the Yom Kippur War were described this week by a panel of doctors at the Hadassah University Hospital, headed by Prof. Kalman J. Mann, director-general of the Hadassah Medical Organization, to 67 Hadassah leaders from all parts of the U.S.

One of these techniques was a temporary cover in burns cases till the patients grew their own skin.

The pigskin cover falls off and has to be constantly replaced — but it keeps the patient alive while his own skin cover develops, explained a plastic surgeon on the panel.

Another change that made a great deal of difference was that teams of surgeons — general, orthopedic, plastic, chest and ophthalmological — worked simultaneously on soldiers with serious multiple injuries, instead of consecutively. Mobile X-ray equipment and laboratories were used in the Emergency Ward to do on-the-spot investigations instead of patients being taken to the various departments. Grafts of main arteries and veins saved many limbs. Shrapnel fragments in eyes were located, identified and removed by the use of ultrasonic techniques. Psychiatrists worked with patients from the time they became conscious instead of entering the medical picture only after the surgeons had finished their work.

Prof. Mann emphasized that medical success was due above all to the reorganization of services so as to have doctors in the front lines giving immediate emergency treatment, and of field hospitals handling the wounded immediately thereafter. This had resulted in many losses among doctors, but had saved hundreds of soldiers.

The Hadassah orientation tour is led by Mrs. Bea Usdan, chairman of Hadassah's Tourism Department.

the cross-wor/d game

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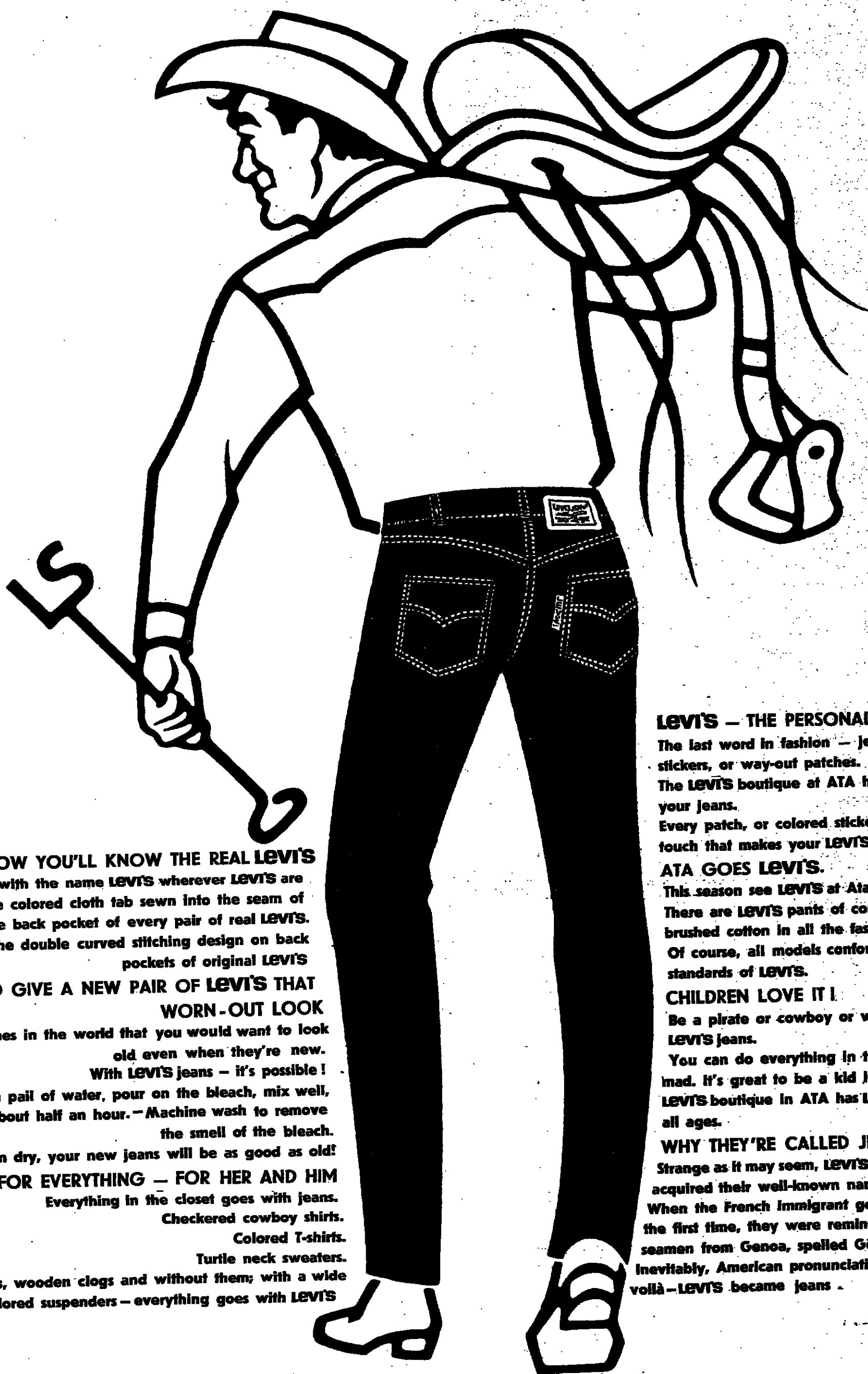
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When the French immigrant gold diggers came across LEVI'S for the first time, they were reminded of the uniforms worn by the seamen from Genoa, spelled Gênes in French.

Inevitably, American pronunciation corrupted the name and... voilà — LEVI'S became jeans.

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هذا هو المكي

Diamond industry survives the war; ready for world changes

By J. VOET

THE war-time difficulties of the diamond industry last year, when it lost 337 million of polished stones, or 35 per cent of its output, did not reach a year

was a remarkable achievement. The light of the difficulties of the diamond industry last year, when it lost 337 million of polished stones, or 35 per cent of its output, did not reach a year

more, since the opening of the diamond market in Ramat Gan foreign buyers have been coming here, and in October to meet the Christmas trade. This did not come. It is therefore a short of a miracle that the diamond industry managed to survive the war-time difficulties.

However, this estimate was revised early in 1973, and it was found that the diamond industry had lost 337 million of polished stones, or 35 per cent of its output, did not reach a year

\$600M. HOPE

The Diamond Week held in Ramat Gan, Israel, in October, was a success, as far as it went, but it was not the success that the diamond industry had hoped for. The diamond industry had hoped for a success that would allow it to survive the war-time difficulties.

the diamond industry is with tough problems in its production to satisfy conditions both here in the world market. A financial point of view, it is strong enough to the difficulties that the diamond industry has faced.

IV STOCKS

General decline

Nearly all prices yesterday due to a slump in the opening of the diamond market. There was no particular change in the diamond market. The diamond market was in a slump, and prices were down.

SYMBOL	PRICE	CHANGE
TEL AVIV	218	220
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TEL AVIV	218	220

UNIT PRICE	REDEMPTION PRICE
138.10	134.72
453.0	412.6
194.7	175.6
107.44	104.81

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the recent past, but are likely to be much lower in the future. The world demand for diamonds, which had been rising since 1967, had already begun to drop in August and September, when nobody even dreamed of a Yom Kippur War. Prices for the larger stones, which had risen out of all proportion, had buyers paying premiums high above the semi-official prices of the Central Selling Organisation, slumped significantly — from a premium of 45-55 per cent to par or just above the list prices. If one includes in the calculation the recent 15 per cent price rise of the C.S.O. — the Syndicate — for the stones and if the recent strengthening of the dollar is also taken into account, a price decline of between 20 and 25 per cent remains. This is a substantial price fall.

Large stones had become too expensive for the market, which was already becoming weaker owing to the fact that the diamond industry had lost 337 million of polished stones, or 35 per cent of its output, did not reach a year

THE CHALLENGES

The Israeli diamond industry will be confronted by three challenges in the period lying ahead. The first is to lure back the buyers who departed in October, and went to Bombay to purchase goods for the Christmas trade. With nearly all the airlines resuming their regular services and with the excellent reputation of the Ramat Gan Exchange for efficiency in the many services required by buyers, this should not prove to be too difficult.

The second task is, however, far from easy. Production is still at comparatively low levels. An investigation made by the Diamond Manufacturers Association showed that although in some bigger fac-

tories, especially in the Netanya area, the attendance was already up to 70, even 80 per cent, of pre-war levels, figures for plants in Tel Aviv were decidedly less favourable, between 40 and 50 per cent only, whilst many smaller workshops had closed down altogether. (This partially explains the higher figure for a few factories which had apparently absorbed workers from small shops that were forced to shut their doors. Total worker attendance was estimated at between 40 and 60 per cent of normal. Unfortunately this does not indicate that production fluctuates at this level. As the chain is as strong as its weakest link, the absence of a few specialised personnel can cut down production even more drastically. At the beginning of this month, total production was reliably estimated at only one-third of normal. Partial demobilisation, when the cease-fire proves to be effective, will no doubt assist in stepping up production again. It will however probably take a few months before production can again reach levels comparable with those of 1972 and 1973. As far as the bigger stones with their strong downward price trend are concerned, this may even be a blessing in disguise.

By far the most difficult test the industry will face, however, is the need to switch back from large stones to medium-sized gems and melee, demand for which is likely to be better sustained in the near future. Technically, this should not be too difficult, but it necessitates sacrificing the higher benefits reaped by both workers and firms in processing and selling the larger gems. Melee represents a more stable but less profitable trade.

Next year should see smaller turn-overs than we have been accustomed to in the past, but this does not necessarily mean that the diamond industry stands up to its reputation of being able to see clearly and to make full use of the possibilities of changing markets. We need not fear for the future of this very important export industry, despite its present difficulties.

Reinsurance firm's income from premiums at IL25m.

TEL AVIV. — The gross premium income of the Israel Reinsurance Company increased by 37 per cent in 1972 to reach IL25.5m. Shimon Yonai, managing director of the company, said last week.

The company's balance sheet on June 30, 1973 was up 60 per cent reaching a total of IL31.3m. In addition, the company upped its profits during 18 months to IL600,562, compared with IL242,135 the previous year. This made it possible to increase the dividend to seven per cent (five per cent in 1971).

In the period under review, the company increased its capital by

issuing shares totalling IL15m. to existing shareholders, and to three additional insurance companies, which became shareholders on January 1, 1973. Aryeh, Magen and Yuval. The total equity was increased by 59 per cent to IL15m. and, together with the reserves, passed the IL20m. mark.

The gross premium income for general insurance rose by 36 per cent to IL23.2m. and for life insurance by 54 per cent to IL1.3m. The increase in the company's retention (the part of the premium retained by the company) was even greater, namely, 53 per cent for general insurance and 127 per cent for life insurance.

Such increase in retention throws a burden on the company through the necessity to allocate to insurance reserves in general, and to the extraordinary risks reserve in particular, a sum of IL802,000 in all. Consequently, the loss from insurance business rose in 1972 to IL738,000.

The loss from insurance business, together with the increase in administrative expenses, was offset by the large increase in profit from investments. Over 18 months this was IL21.3m. compared with IL877,000 in 1971.

Teachers won't Gov't to provide get paid for overtime work flats for young single newcomers

Teachers who have not been called up for army service will be expected to fill in for their mobilized colleagues without receiving overtime pay for the extra work burden. This was decided yesterday by the special committee comprising representatives of the Government, the Union of Local Authorities, the Teachers Union and the Secondary School Teachers Association, which was set up last week to deal with the problem.

The committee decided, however, that regular part-time teachers now working full-time because of the teacher shortage will be entitled to a full salary. Volunteer teachers such as university lecturers currently taking high school classes — but not receive payment, but are entitled to a travel allowance.

The committee also decided that the overtime pay earned will be used to make up the salaries of mobilized teachers above the IL1,500 ceiling fixed by the National Insurance Institute's Equalization Fund.

Dutch labour leaders end week-long visit Slower profit growth in U.S.

TEL AVIV. — Four trade unionists from Holland left for home yesterday after spending a week in Israel as guests of the Histadrut. "We now understand Jewish solidarity better," Mrs. Nel Tegelaar, secretary of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions (NVV), said at a farewell dinner tendered by Histadrut Deputy Secretary-General Yehoram Meshal at the Basel Hotel on Saturday. She added that the Dutch trade unionists, who have a long tradition of friendship with the Histadrut, wish Israel "peace in secure borders."

The delegation left a donation of 3,000 guilders for a children's institution of the Histadrut. The other members of the group were Jo Kapper, treasurer of the NVV; Theo A.J. de Jong, vice-president of the Industrial Workers Union; and Mrs. Vibeke Domela of the Social Welfare Department of the NVV.



This army truck bringing newsprint from Haifa port to The Jerusalem Post overturned yesterday afternoon on the Shimshon highway to Jerusalem, near Nahshon, almost completely blocking the road. The driver, who can be seen walking dazedly away, said his brakes failed just before the intersection. In an effort to control the vehicle he passed a small pick-up truck, and then overturned. The driver of the smaller vehicle was unhurt. There were no passengers. (Mike Goldberg)

Upsurge in building, export investments in '74 Senior Treasury official says there will be no recession

By DAVID KRIVINE

Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

There will be lively economic activity during the coming year and no recession, according to Arnon Gafny, head of the Treasury's Budget Division. Impetus comes from the growing need for public housing, the high priority that will go to investment (especially for export), and Finance Minister Sapir's determination that economic belt-tightening shall not affect the lower income groups.

Speaking to The Jerusalem Post last week, Mr. Gafny stressed that although we may expect cheese-parter budgets in the civilian sector from now on, this will not apply to housing. The construction branch will quickly return to full activity, because whatever lag there may be in the demand for private housing (due to reduced purchasing power among the highly-taxed public), it will be fully made up by an expansion in the public housing programme.

Immediately after the cease-fire, Mr. Sapir held a meeting with the Housing Ministry and building contractors — and allocated 40 lorries in an emergency effort to finish half-built for immigrants and young couples. He also asked the military authorities to discharge key men (foremen and skilled workers) whose absence holds up construction work.

The following Saturday (November 10), it was decided to release as soon as possible 2,000 lorries from mobilisation, including 750 that are going to the building industry. (Some of the imported lorries will be allocated to the armed forces, making this exchange possible.)

"We can expect an upswing in building activity during the coming week — making a turning-point in this branch, that was almost immobilised during October," he said. The authorities say they are determined that the general reduction in consumption levels which must be expected will not hit the lowest income groups. Thus, the four-year plan to re-house 35,000 families, at present living in shacks, is scheduled to continue as scheduled.

The project was to build some

10,000 new flats a year, or 40,000 flats during the whole period of the plan. The remaining 12,000 families were expected to opt for the big loans on offer (up to IL70,000, some of it grant money — depending on the family situation). They would use this aid to buy in the private market.

"We estimated there would, in fact, be 12,000 applicants for the loans over a four-year period. But 3,500 signed on in the first fortnight (which immediately preceded the war). That is an excellent response, much greater than we foresaw," Mr. Gafny said.

"We must also build for new immigrants, who continue, happily, to

arrive. Again, young couples need closer attention than ever now. In most cases the young husband will have fought in the war, and after demobilisation will want to settle down to a proper home life.

"Those who suffered a permanent disability in the war will be given the same housing privileges as a new immigrant. This was decided by the Treasury after consultation with the Defence Ministry.

"I imagine that the defence forces will be ordering their own construction work too — so one can foresee full employment and full activity in the building sector."

Looking further ahead, Mr. Gafny believes that (subject to the elec-

tions due in December) the Development Budget next year will be as big as that originally approved for the current year. The Government wants to promote investments, because higher production is the best way of letting Israel cope with heavy defence and other expenses. The accent will be on loans for export projects — and an export boom is likely, consequent on belt-tightening policies for the local consumer. At the same time, expenditure on infra-structure development (roads, telephones, Government buildings) will be slowed down a little. "We shall introduce an austerity regime in Government departments," Mr. Gafny noted.

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Easy or the Cryptic puzzle.

EASY PUZZLE
ACROSS
3 New (5)
8 Deeper (5)
10 Part of a saw (5)
11 Floor covering (5)
12 Feed (5)
13 Shorten (7)
15 Approaches (5)
16 Co at speed (3)
18 Guide (5)
21 Signals (7)
22 High cards (4)
23 Sullen (4)
24 Rejoice (7)
26 Soundly like a bell (6)
29 Wrench (5)
31 Dwelling-places (5)
32 Scooped (7)
34 Regretting (5)
35 Number (3)
36 Demand, as a right (5)
37 Decoration for bravery (5)
38 Musical term (5)
DOWN
1 Young sheep (5)
2 Dresses (7)
3 Colour (3)
4 Go on horseback (4)
5 Pieces of rock (5)
6 Temporary accommodation (5)
7 Heavenly bodies (5)
8 Road-surfacing material (3)
9 Widely disregarded (7)
14 Brownish-grey colour (7)
16 Church passage (5)
17 Humiliation (5)
18 Reluctant (7)
20 Grab (5)
21 Material (5)
22 Welcome (7)
24 Start again (6)
25 Source of minerals (5)
27 Christmas decoration (5)
28 Deserve (5)
29 Concrete punishment (5)
30 Break suddenly (5)
32 Colour (3)

CRYPTIC PUZZLE
ACROSS
1. Aster. 2. Amuse. 3. Commas. 4. Rainbow. 5. Smeared. 6. Lila-ma. 7. Fun-de. 8. Work. 9. 15. 10. 17. 11. 18. 12. 19. 13. 20. 14. 21. 15. 22. 16. 23. 17. 24. 18. 25. 19. 26. 20. 27. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 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1013. 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017. 1018. 1019. 1020. 1021. 1022. 1023. 1024. 1025. 1026. 1027. 1028. 1029. 1030. 1031. 1032. 1033. 1034. 1035. 1036. 1037. 1038. 1039. 1040. 1041. 1042. 1043. 1044. 1045. 1046. 1047. 1048. 1049. 1050. 1051. 1052. 1053. 1054. 1055. 1056. 1057. 1058. 1059. 1060. 1061. 1062. 1063. 1064. 1065. 1066. 1067. 1068. 1069. 1070. 1071. 1072. 1073. 1074. 1075. 1076. 1077. 1078. 1079. 1080. 1081. 1082. 1083. 1084. 1085. 1086. 1087. 1088. 1089. 1090. 1091. 1092. 1093. 1094. 1095. 1096. 1097. 1098. 1099. 1100. 1101. 1102. 1103. 1104. 1105. 1106. 1107. 1108. 1109. 1110. 1111. 1112. 1113. 1114. 1115. 1116. 1117. 1118. 1119. 1120. 1121. 1122. 1123. 1124. 1125. 1126. 1127. 1128. 1129. 1130. 1131. 1132. 1133. 1134. 1135. 1136. 1137. 1138. 1139. 1140. 1141. 1142. 1143. 1144. 1145. 1146. 1147. 1148. 1149. 1150. 1151. 1152. 1153. 1154. 1155. 1156. 1157. 1158. 1159. 1160. 1161. 1162. 1163. 1164. 1165. 1166. 1167. 1168. 1169. 1170. 1171. 1172. 1173. 1174. 1175. 1176. 1177. 1178. 1179. 1180. 1181. 1182. 1183. 1184. 1185. 1186. 1187. 1188. 1189. 1190. 1191. 1192. 1193. 1194. 1

Wanted: An information policy

THE appointment of a new member of the General Staff, an Officer in Charge of Information, has passed without attracting much attention, despite its importance.

Information policy is one of the subjects that should be most carefully studied in the Army investigation of all aspects of the Yom Kippur war that is now in progress. This will apply more especially to how information policy was formulated and implemented during the first days of the war, when there was much confusion and the public had a feeling that it was not being given a true picture of the situation. There were some bitter reactions from soldiers on the two fronts who were desperately holding their positions against the massive enemy onslaught, while their transistors brought them an Army Spokesman proclaiming victories. Material issued by the Army Education Officer was also questioned as to content and at times veracity.

It became abundantly clear that a dangerous credibility gap was created between the home front and the Army, despite the total and justified confidence that has always in the past been placed in the Army Spokesman. The new O.C. Information will have to re-organize the Army information apparatus for there were errors of omission and commission, and it was found wanting by Israeli and especially by foreign correspondents. The emergency is not yet over, and accurate information may still be very important.

If the Army has taken quick action to deal with its information tools, the government has so far done nothing to re-organize its own information services. During the war, the Information Centre almost ceased to function; the Government Press Office performed its limited technical duties as best it could; the Foreign Ministry handed over the briefing of almost 900 foreign correspondents who streamed to Israel to cover the war to the Army Spokesman.

Radio and television remained the chief tools of government information.

However, according to the Chairman of the Broadcasting Authority, radio and TV also came under the overall supervision of the Army Spokesman's Office during the war, so that there was no central civilian direction or planning of information. This in turn placed our overseas press and information officers in a difficult position for the lack of any clear cut directives.

It is not too late for the government to re-examine its own information policy and apparatus in view of the experience gathered in the war. The government might make a start by in its turn appointing a Minister or a senior civil servant as its spokesman, to coordinate the activities of the Ministerial spokesmen, and primarily those of the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs, and the Army.

As Israel enters a crucial stage in its political struggle, an information policy that is both systematic and imaginative should receive top priority. The 1970 re-organization of the information services, which transferred the responsibility for dealing with foreign correspondents in Israel and for information abroad to the Foreign Ministry, and the home information services to the Ministry of Education and Culture, did not function satisfactorily in the war. One of the reasons may well be that neither of the two parallel bodies now has sufficient authority or sufficiently qualified personnel.

Of course, an adequate information policy depends first of all on a clear government policy. But even while there are at least two, if not more, views in the government, the instruments can be overhauled and prepared against a time when clear decisions have been reached.

There is a continued need to explain our position and neutralize Arab propaganda. The climate of opinion abroad may become more important to us than ever in the past.

WHEN PLISETSKAYA LET the TRUTH OUT

"Only the lowly can leave the paradise of Russia." That is the title given by "The Times" of London to this leader-page article by that paper's distinguished columnist, BERNARD LEVIN, in which he writes that what the Soviets cannot give their honoured citizens is freedom — and that is what the Soviets cannot permit them to seek abroad.

IN the colour magazine of last Friday's "Daily Telegraph," there was an extraordinary interview with Maya Plisetskaya, one of the greatest ballerinas in the world. It was extraordinary because at the end of the interview, Mr. George Feifer, did something that would have been in all ordinary circumstances inexcusable and would have rendered him liable to be shunned by decent men and women for the rest of his life. And yet the circumstances were so extraordinary, so entirely without precedent, that although I would in no circumstances whatever have done what he did — I find myself unable to condemn him without reservation for it.

Since whatever harm Mr. Feifer's article may have done has now been done, and cannot be made worse by comment on it, I feel free to say here, for those who did not see the article, what his action was. Towards the end of the time Mr. Feifer spent with the ballerina, the party watchdog who had been with them throughout — his job being to spy on the conversation for his masters, lest Plisetskaya should be tempted to tell the truth about life in Soviet Russia — left the room to go to the lavatory. In the few minutes that he was gone, Plisetskaya exploded in tears and rage, and told the truth about life in Soviet Russia with such passionate vehemence and such complete absence of qualification that the few paragraphs in which Mr. Feifer recorded her outburst bear the mind more than many whole books on the subject.

The trigger for her outburst was her disgust and shame at being compelled to sign a statement condemning Israel and declaring her whole-hearted approval of Soviet support for the Arab cause. She had said no choice; she had been officially told that she would not be allowed to travel abroad any more (such travel is the one hope of being able to breathe freely that any Soviet citizen has) if she did not sign — and let none who has not experienced the pressures of a totalitarian society condemn her for giving in. But for a brief moment, as the interviewer sat transfixed, she raged at the empire of lies and oppression in which she lives, the gangsters who run it, the dirt that it compels its finest people to do upon themselves.

"Not one man or woman in 220 million can take a free breath under Soviet rule," she cried; "every word here is a lie. Big or little, depending on their needs... I hate them!" Then

the spy came back into the room and she pulled herself together.

And all this Mr. Feifer faithfully recorded, saying: "No one need convince me that she may have to answer for what follows. I report it — with some tempering — because to say nothing seems worse in the long run, for her as well as for everyone else in Russia; everyone else on earth."

Now I do not think he has the right to take such a risk with the liberty of life of another human being; yet perhaps we are moving into a new phase where those who suffer under Soviet barbarism are concerned, a phrase in which we must "do a great right, do a little wrong." I don't know; I would not do as Mr. Feifer did, and yet in a fearful way I am glad he did it.

Vigil in London

In London there has for some days now been a notable response to their plea from the world of the arts in Britain. A permanent vigil is maintained outside the Soviet Embassy, and the banners of protest every night read: "Let the truth about life in Soviet Russia be known."

When such men as Laurence Olivier, the least publicly political of artists, and Paul Scofield, who has always jealously guarded his private identity, are to be seen there on guard, when the great names of the world of ballet — Ashton, Rambert, Dolin, Linden — are inscribed on what is now an immense international roll-call of honour, when even the last apologists for Soviet tyranny have fallen silent, it is clear that the plight of the Panovs has become a symbol and a touchstone for the world. (And yesterday the president of Equity sent a telegram of sympathy to the Panovs on behalf of the organization's council

and 20,000 members; and the council is now to be asked to "black" all professional visits to the Soviet Union by Equity members, and to ban all cooperation with Soviet ballet and theatrical companies which visit Britain.)

It is not difficult to see why the Soviet authorities feel that the persecution of Valery Panov, even unto death, and of his wife, is preferable to letting them go, and why even the immense international condemnation of their barbarism must be accepted.

First, there is the general Soviet rule that anybody wishing to leave Russia must suffer the extremes of privation and persecution before being allowed to do so; for it is those who were thinking of doing so who can see what happens to those who apply — immediate dismissal from all jobs, relentless hounding by the state, vilification, imprisonment, beatings — it means that an exceptional level of courage has to be reached before an application will be made. (A new refinement of cruelty has just been adopted in the case of Ida Nudel, one of those who have not only applied for an exit-permit but risked everything including the aim hope of being allowed to go, to help collect and disseminate information about the emigrant movement. She has been arrested and beaten, and when she recently went to hospital for treatment for a heart condition, she saw on her papers the classification "alcoholic"; the "doctor" insisted that she had more than once been brought in drunk. She does not, in fact, drink at all, and the story is a total fabrication; but such classification gives the authorities yet another method of putting her away. She has now fled from Moscow.)

But in the case of the Panovs there is an added reason for the Soviet authorities to be adamant. If those who have attained eminence, esteem and affluence within the Soviet system wish to leave, it is very difficult indeed to maintain the line that everything in the Soviet Union is rubbish as it will be found in Paradise. A few malcontents on the fringes of society, a few wretched Jews, a few who wish to grow rich by peddling on the down-trodden workers of the capitalist world — these are comparatively easy to let go, once they have been thus categorized.

But the Panovs have got the highest rewards, such as they are, that the Soviet state can offer. If they want to leave none the less, the fault must lie in the Soviet state. If comfort and renown are not enough, the missing ingredient must be freedom. And freedom is the one thing that the Soviet state cannot permit its citizens to have within its borders, or to seek outside. That is why Valery Panov will probably die soon. And it is also why Maya Plisetskaya, in the five minutes during which she was alone with her Western interviewer, broke down and told the truth.



Valery and Galina Panov at home.

Mr. Panov's plight and Mr. Wilner's complaint

Valery Panov's courageous fast has now lasted eighteen days — as long as the Yom Kippur War.

He is not trying to change his country's policies, as Jan Palach did tragically in Czechoslovakia, when he burnt himself to death. Panov is not claiming the right to take any Russian goods, civilian or military, out of the Soviet Union.

All he wants to do is what 100,000 Israelis do per annum — when they board a plane in Lod airport, or a ship in Haifa harbour, without ever telling the Israeli authorities whether they intend to come back or not.

He wants to activate a clause in the Declaration of Human Rights, which entitles him to move his own body freely from one portion of the earth's surface to another. He simply desires to be one of the ticket-carrying multitude who through the world's international airports every day of the year.

Rakah, the New Communist Party of Israel, has published

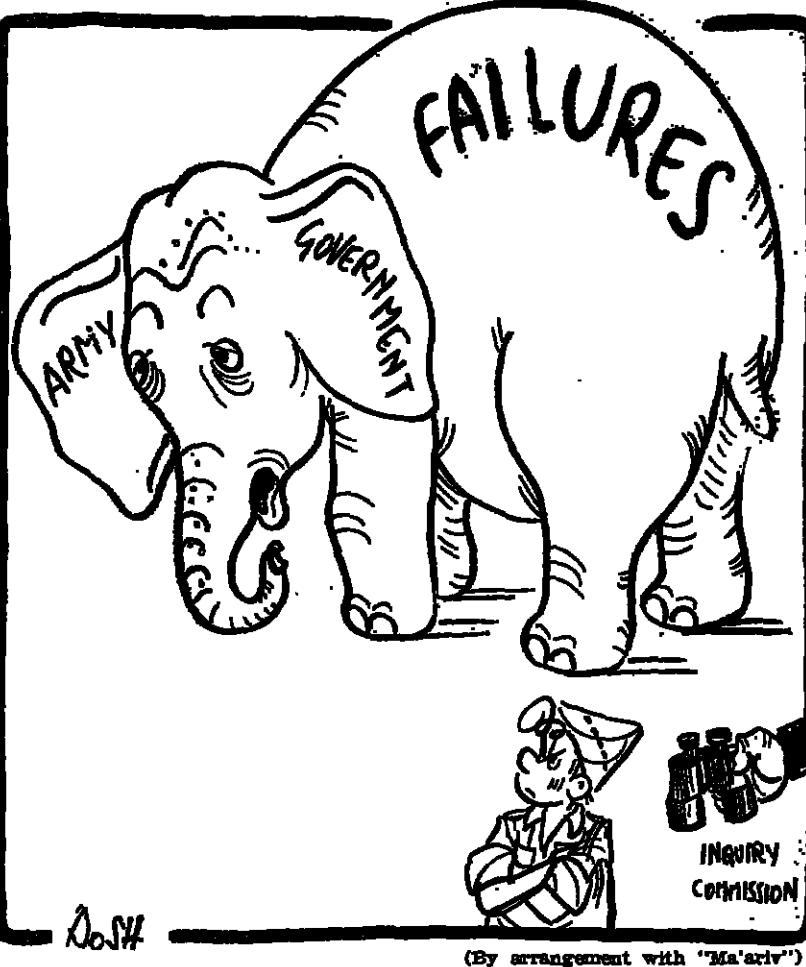
big advertisements in the press saying that the Soviet Union is a peace-loving state, solicitous for the welfare of mankind. I have heard Mr. Wilner declaim the Knesset (in answer to the interjection from the floor) that Russia cares more for the interests of the Israeli people than does the Israeli Government.

Yet Wilner — an anti-fascist party leader — was allowed the "reactionary" government of the country he inhabits to take a travel agency in Tel Aviv last week in perfect freedom, buy a ticket to Moscow.

Perhaps Rakah would put up another advertisement, explaining why the Soviet Union lets Valery Panov — an "alcoholic" dancer — starve himself almost to death rather than grant him the same basic privilege.

Are Panov's sufferings a necessary part of the USSR's peace policies, that serve the interests of the Israeli people more than does the Israeli Government?

DAVID KRIVIN



ISRAEL PRESS On the inquiry

Yesterday's editorials discuss the question of convening an inquiry commission to investigate faults and errors connected with the war.

Davar (Histadrut) writes: "The primary task of the commission investigating the faults will be to determine the facts concerned with the preparedness of the Israel Defence Forces on the eve of the war. This includes such questions as the availability and assessment of intelligence information, mobilisation of the reserves and its timing, deployment of the regular forces, contingency plans for the possibility of an enemy attack and the measure of their implementation, as well as issues of stocks and maintenance of armaments and ammunition. The inquiry itself must be conducted in camera, but its findings and conclusions, in so far as they are not

harmful from a security point of view, must be made public. As for the commission's composition, its members must be of acknowledged public standing whose objectivity is above suspicion. It should be borne in mind that a blemishless composition of the commission is no less important and possibly more so than the speed of its appointment."

Omer (Histadrut) comments: "A judicial inquiry commission, by virtue of its fuller authority, is better able to investigate the faults. The advantage of a public inquiry commission, however, lies in the fact that it can conclude its work faster. The most important point is the personal composition of the commission. Its members must be objective and of the highest integrity and known to be independent of any government or opposition body."

Egypt's War Minister describes his war plan and what went wrong

CAIRO (UPI). — War Minister Gen. Ahmed Ismail said yesterday the resumption of the war "seems to me quite possible, and at any time."

In an interview with "Al-Ahram" editor Mohammed Hassanin Heykal, Ismail said Egypt's troops "are not only safe and capable of fighting, but are also firm in their positions on the Suez Canal's east bank."

Ismail is Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian and Syrian armed forces. His interview with "Al-Ahram" was his first since the war. "I have no doubt that we realized a major victory," Ismail said. "I consider it a double victory because I managed to safeguard my troops despite the flagrant American intervention in the battle."

Of the Israeli offensive across the Canal, Ismail said, "I concede that our picture of what was going on was shaken for several reasons... Our first reports on the operation indicated that a small number of amphibious tanks were infiltrating and the local commander estimated that he could destroy them quickly."

"That was one reason. Another reason is that the flow of information was interrupted due to a re-shuffle of responsibilities of some commanders," he said.

Other reasons mentioned by Ismail were: "The infiltrating Israeli tanks managed to hide in a fruit tree grove. The Israelis fought desperately to establish a presence on the west bank in order to force the Egyptians to withdraw their forces from Sinai."

The Israelis knew that a ceasefire was coming and that it would

help the success of the "grave risk" they were taking.

Ismail said that President Anwar Sadat and he were the only men who knew the date for the war before the countdown started one month previously. The secret was kept so close, he said, that some of the vanguard troops knew of it only 48 hours before fighting began on October 6.

General Ismail said that the timing of the fighting remained a subject for discussion with Syria until a few days before the war. The Syrians wanted to start at daybreak because of the direction of the sun while Egypt, for the same reason, wanted to start at sunset.

General Ismail said he informed the Syrians on September 30 of the codename of the war. This was "Badr" after the first battle between the Prophet Mohammed and his opponents about 1,400 years ago.

Moonlit night

General Ismail said the day was chosen because of certain advantages to Egypt in it. These were: a moonlit night during the crucial hours, a suitable current in the Suez Canal to help the crossing of the Egyptian troops to the east bank, and the fact that the Israelis were not expecting an Egyptian attack during the fasting month of Ramadan and were busy with their forthcoming general elections. He did not mention Yom Kippur.

Zero hour was fixed following a visit to Damascus on October 2 for talks with President Hafez al-Assad, who approved the plan, the general said.

Asked whether his troops were slow in advancing in Sinai in the

first days of the war, Ismail said: "To me it was not a question of opportunities but calculations. Even if opportunities seemed available, I did not want to be adventurous."

"We began the operation under the protection of the famous (Sam) missile network," he said. "In order to advance faster, and regardless of the opportunities, I had to ensure that my troops had the necessary protection."

"I had to give my armour the chance to enter (cross to the east bank) and then give the same chance to the anti-aircraft missiles," he said.

Ismail said the Egyptians, however, had to stage a wide-scale offensive "sooner than the appropriate time" in order to ease the pressure on the Syrians.

Some of the troops taking part in the offensive were deployed in the range of the Egyptian Sam missiles, he said. After forcing the Israelis to divert part of their troops and air force to Sinai, the Egyptians fell back to the Canal's east bank to strengthen their bridgeheads, he said.

Ismail gave the following account of the October 6 developments when the Egyptians and Syrians launched their offensive: 200 Egyptian planes and 100 Syrian planes delivered the first blow to Israeli positions. Then 2,000 big guns opened fire, and 8,000 troops later crossed the Canal in rubber dinghies "and by other methods."

"The most difficult moments were those preceding the entry of the tanks in the battle, particularly in the Canal's southern sector," he said.

The difficulty in that sector, he said, was due to the fact that the sand dunes on the east bank were deeper than the Egyptians thought, and in certain areas were 200 metres thick.

But in the initial 24 hours of the war, he said, the Egyptians had five divisions on the Canal's east bank. "This is unprecedented in the history of wars," he said.

Ismail refused to divulge the volume of Egyptian losses but said they were less than Egyptian losses in the Six Day War.

THE ECONOMIST

November 17, 1973
ARAB OIL PRESSURE: THE WORLD IS AGAINST IT
IT TAKES MORE THAN THE U.N. FORCE TO POLICE AN AGREEMENT
THE CHANCES OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST
DON'T PUSH GOLDA... THE PALESTINIANS: WHAT NOW?

BRONFMAN'S AGENCY LTD.

Readers' letters

Resist American pressure

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I feel it is important that all Israel's people and leaders realize the nature of American pressure on Israel. It is, in fact, only as real as Israel's let it be.

Take comfort from the fact that ordinary people the world over, as well as America's Congress, are on the side of Israel even if governments submit to the oil blackmail. Israel can draw strength from this in the diplomatic fields. America does not

want to see Israel forced into an unred and insecure peace: Israel has only to stand firm and no government in America will bring any real pressure to bear. The fate of the men captured by the Arabs need not be sacrificed to diplomatic pressure. Israel takes to save the prisoners, including not feeding Egypt's Third Army or the resumption of fighting may not win any government's approval but it will not bring any sanctions either.

American pressure on Israel is more apparent than real, while her hold over the Soviet Union is very real indeed — Russia can gain considerably more from detente than from Middle East influence and she knows it.

ROBERT BARNETT
London, November 7.

הכרזת כפילים
2:00

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IL400,000

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*Subject to rescrutiny.

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IGS

The shooting has stopped, but the smoke has not yet cleared.

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